No Great Income from Them, as Is Generally Thought by Those Seeking Them.

The Sheriff's Fees Have Been Materially Reduced, and the Clerk Waits Long for Costs -The Recorder Has the Best of It.

A gentleman long acquainted with Marion county offices and their business was expressing some ideas on the subject yesterday. "There's a prevailing opinion that the officials occupying the offices over there," said he-pointing to the courthouse-"are receiving enormous amounts of money for their services. Some of them pay well, but none of them bring to their occupants the exaggerated incomes that the public fancy has attributed to them."

"How about the Treasurer's office?" inquired the reporter in order to encourage the flood of information.

"That office," was his reply, "depends nearly altogether upon the financial sagacity and luck of the official occupy ing it. The capacity to handle successfully is the main thing. The law does not prohibit the use of the money that is in the custody of the treasurer by that officer, and only requires that at the close of his term he turn over to his successor all moneys that have come into his hands belonging to the county. The funds he receives he treats practically as his own, and he has all the usufruct upon them."

"It is said that some treasurers have made as high as \$20,000 a year."

"Yes, some have made fully that much,

while others have made very small amounts.

As I said, it all depends upon having the ability to handle money. The condition of the money market, however, has much to do with the compensation. If there is a strong demand for money the office seeking investment than is needed by borrowers, it is not good for the treas-urer. The few fees of the office and cer-tain allowances made by the County Commissioners about pay the running expenses

"What is there in the auditor's office?"

"It is not as good a paying office as it was formerly, say before the time of Justus C. Adams, and not nearly as profitable as it is supposed to be. Still, it is a good paying office. The office that has increased in importance, so far as the fees to the incum-bent are concerned, more satisfactorily than any other is that of recorder. I think it is now, in some respects, the best office in the court-house. It is run on a cash basis, the fees received from filing mortgages and making transfers of real estate determining the income of the recorder. In the last three years the real-estate business has greatly increased and the transfers are becoming more and more numerous. The prosperity of the recorder is an indication of the activity of the real-estate business and the gen-eral well-doing of the community."
"And the sheriff's office?"

"Not at all what it once was. When all the county prisoners and those from the city court as well were fed by the sheriff. and not carted off to the work-house, it was the best paying office in the county, though only for two years. I have been told that before the work-house was established the sheriff's boarding-house made from \$6,000 to \$8,000 a year clear profit. The office does not now pay more han half what it once did." "What about the clerk's office?"

"The compensation of the clerk depends wholly upon fees, predicated upon litigation. In panicky times, when failures bring about suits, the clerk's harvest follows. The Superior Court docket will now run from seventy-five to one hundred cases to a term, that is so many cases, not to each room, but to the three rooms of that court. In 1875, 1876 and along there the average was fully that number to the room, and there were four rooms. The Superior Court judges in that time frequently had reason to complain of overwork, and the clerk's office was often illuminated late at night, and deputies were at work trying to keep up with the business of the day.

File probate business of the Circuit Court
runs about uniformly through the year, but the fees in that class of cases allowed b statute are not large. Legislatures. dealing with the estates of dea and insane persons, have been considerate of the interests involved and made the fees light. I have known, to return to the subect of litigation in the years following the panic, as many as two hundred cases in one room of the Superior Court at one term.

The only class of litigation that is on the acrease is divorce cases. When these cases are counted and deducted from the docket it will be found that the docket is scant. About all that the clerk gets out of a divorce suit is the \$2 that is deposited when the case is filed, and over 30 per cent. of the cases on docket this term are divorce cases." "A good many, and the sheriff too. man beaten in a law-suit wriggles out of paying costs whenever he can. It is ood deal like a physician trying to collect

a bill after the patient has passed into the hands of the funeral director. Both the auditor's office and that of the recorder are fee offices, and the collection of their fees is easy and prompt. The sheriff's fees and those of the cierk, as they depend upon the settlement of cases, are slow in coming in, sometimes lingering for years and forming an exasperating sort of revenue for a long time after the incumbent has gone out of office, but the older a fee gets the barder it is to collect." "There's a bright side, isn't there, to this falling off in business in the clerk's and "Well, yes; but not to those officials. The best evidence of healthful business in community is in this same falling off of

fees in those offices. This is getting to be one of the best cities in the United States for a lawyer to emigrate from. The panic taught a great many lessons to the people of this community, one of which was that a man could not always collect money simply by getting a judg-ment against a debtor. Business men have arned that the way to protect themselves to an understanding at the beginning. This class of business, the avoidance of litigation, is a source of income to a number of lawyers in this city. Formerly office advice furnished by lawyers cost but little, as they, humoring the views of their clients, preferred a contest in the courts; now the fees paid for office advice are large, but no larger than they should be, and quiet settlement of causes saves bey and exasperation. There are men in this community with large business dealings whose names never appear upon the court dockets. They employ an attorney before they enter into a business transaction, and are thoroughly informed against mistakes. This is a civilized business method, and also shows healthful financial

OFFERED TO TAKE HIM ALONG.

An Opportunity to Become Rich with but Little Effort Mr. Madden Did Not Accept.

Nobody, to look at him, would believe it, but Thomas Madden, now engaged in the peaceful pursuit of manufacturing lounges, once threw away a gilt-edged opportunity to become a great man out West. "It was when General Lew Wallace was Governor of New Mexico," said Mr. Madden a day or two ago to a Journal reporter. "I was on my way to Sante Fe, and had got as far as Sargeant, in the western part of Kansas. There had been a tremendous rainfall beraised so that there was no going any further.

Trains that had tried to get West had returned, and several hundred men, mostly miners, had been dumped at Sargeant.

They had started from Kansas City with food cooked and canned sufficient to take them to the mines in New Mexico, but the time they had been upon the road had been greater than was counted upon; their provisions were gone, and here they were at Sargeant, without money and ravenous for food. I saw these men holding some sort of a caucus—in fact, two caucuses, for youd that point, and the streams had

there were two bodies of them—and learned that a proposition was being considered to storm the little hotel there and take what food they wanted. They told me that the landlord had refused to feed them, and they proposed to take matters in their own hands. I told them I thought there was a better way; to let me go and see what I could do with the landlord. Reluctant assent was given; under the circumstances they would prefer to tear down the house, but they would stay proceedings a brief

but they would stay proceedings a brief time for negotiations.

"I found the landlord." Mr. Madden continued, "a very obstinate man. He said he'd be 'd—d if any lot of men could frighten him;' he was no philanthropist, but was out there doing business for money. I suggested to him that if a telegram was sent to Kansas City to the officials of the railroad, explaining the situation, that the road would pay for the feeding of the men. I wrote out a dispatch, which was signed by the landlord and myself, and the reply came to feed them and the road would pay. I made the announcement to the men and they went in to dinner. I think that most of them were sorry that the compromise had been effected—they would have made such an awful example of the landlord, but after dinner they were a very diflord, but after dinner they were a very dif-ferent lot of men. They came out full of food and gratitude. In the afternoon they made up a nice little party of a hundred or so, and went out hunting jack rabbits. Nearly every man had a revolver half as Nearly every man had a revolver half as long as your arm, and many of them could hit a jack rabbit at two hundred yards. They were there four or five days, and had three square meals a day. When the waters subsided they extended me a unanimous invitation to go West with them. They said if I would that I should have anything I wanted: they would send me as Delegate to Congress or give me anything that might please my fancy. But I had concluded not to go any further west. Had I done so, I might have been by this time as big a man as was 'Billy the Kid' before his untimely taking off, and might have made a reputation as a land pirate of high degree."

PARAGRAPHS FROM GOSSIPERS.

The Trouble Medical Students Have in Shipping Subjects-Thought He Was Dying.

The finding of what medical men popularly call a "stiff" in one of the creeks near is all the more remunerative, but if the larly call a "stiff" in one of the creeks near banks are full of currency and there is more the city, last week, recalls the difficulties which young physicians meet in getting skeletons home after the classes have graduated at the medical colleges. "Unless you have been a doctor," said a physician to a reporter the other day, "you cannot realize how hard one has to work to get his 'stiff' back home, after he has been working on it during his college course. sometimes look back on my own experiince and take a good laugh. You see, it is a hard job to clean a skeleton and get it ready for mounting, and generally when commencement day comes the graduates have a lot of corpses on hand, instead of skeletons. Then they are happy, for a summer spent in dissecting a half-wasted body is far pleasanter, you know, than trying to mount the bones in a perfect skeleton."
"And do the students have much trouble in getting corpses away from the college?"

> "I should say they do. Of course there is no law against it, but the discovery of a half decayed human body in a baggage car or a baggage room is apt to be a great inconvenience to the owner. The newspapers will have it identified in a day or two as that of some man mysteriously murdered. and probably a coroner's inquest will be held before an explanation can be made. When in college I had a room with a young man from my town and each of us had a 'stiff' to take home. We packed them carefully in a common starch box and wadded them in with cotton that had been saturated with carbolic acid. On the outside we put a label: 'Bottled Drugs; Please Handle with Care.' Everything went well until the box got half-way home. The combination of odors from the acid and the mortifying flesh was too much for the baggage-master, and he condemned the package. It went to the authorities, was opened, and inside of twenty-four hours we read of the discovery of the remains of a man who had been murdered. My chum and I went at once to the scene and claimed our property, but it was some time before we could convince the authorities that we had a right to the remains, and that we were innocent of any crime.

"I have never witnessed a death-bed scene," said a druggist's clerk yesterday, "but I have seen what I thought was worse. I have watched a man who thought he was dying from poison, self-administered. About a month ago an old man walked into the store and asked for some morphine. 'And give me lots,' he said, work.' I saw what he intended doing fand fixed him up some powdered chalk, with a little quinine to give it a bitter taste. He took it and walked to the other side of the store, stopping in front of a mirror. He slowly open the paper and then with a jerkey motion poured the powder on his tongue and swallowed every bit of it. For several minutes the poor man thought he was dying. He sank down on the floor and groaned as if he was in the last threes of agony. I tried to convince him he was all right, but he refused to listen to me. 'No. I am dying,' he would gasp out, 'I am gone now and all of my troubles are over.'
When I thought he had suffered enough I gave him a little medicine and turned him over to the police officers, who had been attracted to the store by his cries."

ONE OF A MUSICAL FAMILY.

Nahan Franko, the Violiste, Whose Talent Appeared When He Was But Three Years of Age.

There were some men of national reputa-

tion among the instrumentalists who took part in the musical festival last week. One of those was a young man, dark and handsome, who belongs to a family celebrated for musical talent. The gentleman is Mr. Nahan Franko, of New York, born in New Orleans in 1861. His father was a jeweler of some means and reared a family of eleven chilis not to rush into litigation and adjust dren, all of whom are musicians. In 1869 matters at the end of a lawsuit, but to come five of these children went through the country in a concert company, creating greatest enthusiasm wherever they appeared. These each and played upon the violin and piano, rendering the difficult compositions of Gounod, Weber, Veuxtemps, Mendelssohn and others. Nahan was the youngest, being only seven years old, while the others were Rachel, nine; Samuel, ten, Jeanne, twelve, and Selma, fourteen. Two others are now in Europe completing their musical education. The father, on losing

his property during the war, removed his family to Europe. When Nahan was three years old he began to play upon the violin, and could play quite difficult music before he could speak plainly. In 1869 the family returned to America, and landed at New York, where Nahan, then in his eighth year, accompanied by his three sisters and one brother, accompanied Carlotta Patti on a

tour through the States. His rise was sure, and at twenty-one the young violinist was recognized everywhere as a violinist of wonderful brilliancy, delicacyland refinement of touch. He soon began to achieve honors as a composer, and Madame Modjeska secured his services to compose the music used by her in "Measure for Measure" and "Much Ado About Nothing." These compositions were seventeen in number, and reflected much credit upon the young composer. Mr Franko during the festival played upon the viola, but those who heard him, while they marveled at the beauty and purity of the rich contralto strains that were evoked, did not know that they had the pleasure of hearing an instrument that is of great age and value. A Journal reporter called upon

THE VALUE OF THE FESTIVAL.

Its Artistic Worth Cannot Be Measured by s Standard of Dollars and Cents.

Now that the great music festival is over, its merits are being discussed, not infrequently from a cold-cash stand-point and business basis. "It should be continued," said a business man who has never heretofore been suspected of being enthusiastic in the matter of music, "and be made the great annual event of Indianapolis. Its influence has already been felt in building up a taste for music and in the improving of the singing in church choirs. I like the display, the annual exhibition of young ladies and gentlemen in the chorus, row upon row of female loveliness and manly beauty. I prefer it to rows of pumpkins and potatoes. I do not believe the musical people of the State who could have attended and again have an opportunity to attend such a festival. There should have been hundrens of people from such thriving cities as Muncie, Marion, Kokomo, Columbus, Greensburg and so on to the end of the chapter. If the amount of talent and time that are given for nothing-for pure love of art-are taken into account, the auditor at each concert listened to an entertainment for which \$12,000 would be insufficient pay. The chorus of 600 was thickly dotted with musical people whose art is valuable, many of them having sung to large houses and at high prices. I hope when the next festival is given the people all over Indiana will appreciate the fact that in their own capital the musical event is one that will not be excelled even in the largest cities in the "But you haven't said anything about the instrumental music," suggested the re-

"So far as that is concerned, there is no doubt but many musicians in the audience got an inspiration that will be of great benefit to them. I saw James Whitcomb Riley, the poet, there, who by the way, plays the violin, and, while it may not improve his fiddling, it may be that it will be a suggestion to his old friend 'Benjamin F. Johnson, of Boone,' who, in 'The Old Swimmin'hole, and 'Leven other Poems,' makes the

acknowledgment: My playin's only middlin'-tunes I picked up The kind o' sort o' fiddlen that the folks calls "The Old Fat Gal," and "Rye-straw," and "My Sailyor's on the Sea." s the old cowtillions I "saw" when the ch'ice is left to me;

And so I plunk, and plonk, and plink, And rosum up the bow. and play the tunes that makes you think

The devil's in your toe. General Carnahan, president of the Festival Association, is much pleased over the great music event. "As far as the outcome in dollars and cents is concerned," he remarked yesterday afternoon. "that cannot be told until the bills are all in. We shall probably be a little short, but no more than might have been expected. The movers in this enterprise did not go into it for the purpose of making money. All they wished was to simply meet expenses and give to the citizens of Indiana just what has been given-a musical festival that would have been great and praise worthy in any large city in the United States-even in New York or Boston, for we had here the best talent in the land. The festivals at Cincinnati and Chicago are no better; indeed, as to our chorus, we have the assurances from eminent authority that it is not surpassed anywhere." .
"Was not much of the success due to the

chorus?" "Undoubtedly. People in other cities and towns in Indiana have not realized the work we have been doing here for music or they would have given us a greater patronage. They have gone to Chicago and Cincinnati—any place away from home—and listened to music not as good. There is not a member of the board of directors who has attended these outside entertainments who has not come to the conclusion that our great musical event is fully up with the most brilliant and artistic renditions given anywhere." "Will the festival be given next year?"

"I think so; but it depends upon the dis-position manifested by the people. These festivals certainly ought not to be given up. They really make no money any place. In Cincinnati the guarantors have time and again been called upon to meet deficiencies. At the recent festival in Chicago, given in the great Auditorium, where every effort was made to have a great financial success, there was no money made. In fact, looking at these festivals from an artistic stand-point, it would almost be a calamity to make any money out of them, as they would then take on a commercial aspect; but it would be wholesome to have them come out free of debt. The two festivals we have had have done more to bring out our home talent and educate our people than anything that has been done in the musical way for twenty years. Professor Barus has labored unceasingly, and the success achieved has largely been due to his patience and skill. Of course, if there is another festival next year. Professor Barus must be the director.

WORDS FROM MEXICO.

Linguistic Accomplishments of the Aztecs Considered by the Pronouncing Phalanx.

The attendance at the Pronouncing Phalanx last Friday night was not up to the standard, many of the members having gone to the musical festival. "At one of our former meetings," said the Professor at the opening of the proceedings, "I promised to take up the pronunciation of the strange names in 'The Fair God.' One of our most thoughtful members wrote to the author, who has graciously answered, giving the desired information. I will, with the permission of the Phalanx, read the letter: "CRAWFORDSVILLE, May 13, 1890.

"Dear Sir-The writing of the Aztecs was hieroglyphic, and admitted nothing like orthog-raphy. Subjected to the necessity of both writing and pronouncing the proper names with which they were confronted, the Spaniards natirally applied their own Castilian, and succeeded in giving a certain sweetness to what is otherwise an abominable jumble of consonants and vowels. Here (inclosed) are examples, which may be useful to readers of 'The Fair God.' LEW WALLACE."

"Truly yours, "In the list kindly furnished by the author." continued the Professor "are the fol-

"Tenochtitlan, pronounced 'Tai-nok-teet-lan;' Tezcuco, 'Taith-koo-ko;' Iztlilzochitl, Eth'-tleel-thock-ee-tel; Cioacoatl, 'Thee-o'ah-ko-ah-tel;' Maquahuitl, 'Mah'-kaw-weetel: Hualpa, 'Wal-pan;' Guatamozin, 'Wahtah-mo'-theen; Azatlan, 'Ah-thawt-lan;' Totoloque, 'Tow-tow-lo'-kay;' Xoli, Aiks-o'lee;' 'Tzin, 'Tzeen' (run together as one syl-lable); Quetzalcoatl, 'Ket'-thawl-ko-ah'tel:' Mualox, 'Mwah-loaks' (as in cloaks): Cu. 'Koo;' Tianguez, 'Tee-awn'-gaith;' Nezahuatpilli, 'Naith-ah-wall-peel-yee;' Es-caupil, 'Aith-kaw-peel;' 'Hualpilli (contrac-tion of Nezahaulpilli), 'Wall-peel-yee;' Montezuma, 'Mon-tai-thu-mah;' Paba, 'Pah'-vah;' Tlapallan, 'Tlah-pawl-yan,' 'Cuitlahua, 'Keet-lah-wah.'" "If closer relations with Mexico are to bring to us more such orthographic and orthoepic monstrosities as these," said a

red-headed young man, speaking with great warmth, "I am in favor of calling off at once all the negotiations looking to that end. I rise, however, for the purpose of bringing before the Phalanx an article clipped from the New York Sun. My object in doing this is to call attention to the statement contained in the article regarding Terre Haute as a matter worthy of investigation. If such a sad state of affairs really exists in that city I would move that a missionary be sent to that field at once."

The article from the Sun read as follows As we pass by, with grief we see the Indianapolis Journal figuring the pronunciation of a certain honey-hearted cordial as "shar-trayz." But our esteemed contemporary says frankly and boldly that "Chaucer" is pronounced "Chaw-ser," not "Shaw-ser." We hope the Society of Western Writers will declare officially against "Shaw-ser." And while the Indianapolis Journal is conducting its erudite lectures upon orthocpy why will it not protest against the Wabash Valley pronunciation ("Go-it") of Goethel We are informed that refined literary circles in Terre Haute say "Go-eth." A few sticklers for accuracy prefer "Goat-y."

A committee of inquiry was appointed. after which a discussion came up as to the number of words in the English language, Authorities were quoted to show that thirty years ago the number did not fall short of 100,000, and that large additions, es-pecially in art and science, have since come into use. It was shown, however, that the number of words depended largely upon how they were counted. If a pre- | Drummond,

fix is counted as making a new word every time it is used the number of words will be increased greatly over what that number would be were the prefixes not so counted. Take the prefix "all" and begin: all-complying, all-compelling, all-divining, etc., and the progeny, like that of Banquo, would stretch out to the crack of doom.

THE STAGE AND ITS PEOPLE. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to Be the Week's At-

traction at the Park Theater. No theatrical season in Indianapolis would be complete and satisfactory without a production of the time-honored drama, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and that annual event will occur at the Park Theater this week. Harry Webber's company, one of the best, will open an engagement tomorrow afternoon and hold the stage all week. Mr. Webber's company is practically the same that has been under his management and played "Uncle Tom" for several seasons. It is well equipped with did not are fully sensible of the injury they several seasons. It is well equipped with have suffered. Many of them will never the necessary scenic effects to give the play a good presentation. The principal parts of the piece are in good hands. Milt G. Barlow, of minstrel fame, is cast for the title role, and he is probably the best Uncle Tom now in the business. He has the negro dialect, sings plantation songs admirably, and is a good actor. Carrie Dillon Webber is, no doubt, the best of all the Topsys. She has been seen here several times, and always played the part with success. Jay Hunt is the Marks of the company, and is said to present the character in a satisfactory manner. The dog and donkey feature is left out of the Web-ber production, but the company includes a troupe of colored singers and dancers, who introduce the usual number of planta-tion melodies and other features of that character.

Stage Gossip. Joseph Jefferson is at his summer house in Buzzard's Bay, Mass. Edwin H. Price will manage Clara Morris's affairs next season.

W. J. Florence will go to Europe next month to visit Mrs. Florence. Rosina Vokes is drawing the largest audiences seen in Daly's New York Theater for many months.

Franklin File, of the New York Sun, has written a play called "Overlook," which H. Robert Mantell has declared his intention f becoming a citizen of the United States. He was born in Irvine, in Ayrshire, Scot-

Theodore Bromley will manage the next tour of Edwin Booth and Lawrence Bar-rett. Mr. Joseph L. Levy will be the busi-

Edwin Booth has been permitted by the trustees of Trinity Church to have the monument of George Frederick Cooke, the actor, in St. Paul's, restored. Arthur B. Chase has closed his partnerhip with Lawrence Barrett. He will go to

Europe shortly in search of an attraction for the American stage. "A Connecticut Yankee at the Court of King Arthur," Mark Twain's latest book, is being dramatized by Howard P. Taylor,

by arrangement with the author.

Verdi has obtained a decree in the Italian courts prohibiting any hand-organists in that country from grinding out airs from his operas, as they pay him no copy-

Marcus R. Mayer, American representa-tive of the Managers' International Agency, now that the copyright bill has failed to pass, proposes to use every effort to protect dramatic authors.

There is some talk of annulling the rights of the box-holders of La Scala, Milan, doing away with the annual subsidy, and letting out the theater to impressarios, after the English and American fashion. The Brooklyn aldermen have raised the price of a circus license to \$500 a day. This is said to be the result of Barnum having declined to give the disinterested city fathers free tickets to see his great show.

HAS ALL THE FACILITIES.

Indianapolis a Fine Point for the Manufacture of Brass, Copper and Other Metal Goods.

The other day the manager and principal owner of one of the largest manufactories of brass, copper and novelties in metal goods the United States, from Waterbury, Conn., was in the city. He was introduced to the natural-gas advantages, and was shown through a number of factories where the new fuel was in practical operation. He was much impressed. "Indianapolis." said this manufacturer to the gentleman who was showing him about the city, "is the best place in the United States that 1 know of for manufacturing copper and brass from the native ore. It is especially well located for doing all varieties of work required by electric-light and motor com-

"This electic business," he continued, "is n its infancy. The demand for copper and brass goods is already large, and constantly increasing. There is no place that has equal facilities and advantages with Indianapolis in manufacturing and distributng these goods, and a plant could certain ly be successfully operated here. The fact that there are, as I have been told, seventeen railroads centering here, puts you in quick communication with the rapidly improving West and South, and you have a straight rail to the Pacific coast.

This gentleman said that he knew men who would be willing to put half a million dollars into an enterprise of the kind he had indicated, and that when he returned to the East he would see what could be done. His opinion was that ten acres of ground would be required whereon to thought it would not be amiss if that amount of land were given to the company when formed, as a bonus or contribution.

Duties Collected.

The importations for the week ending yesterday on which duties were collected by Surveyor Hildebrand, were: John Huegele, 1 cask wine, \$83; Hollweg & Reese, 125 crates earthenware, \$2,427.50; 15 cases decorated earthenware, \$131.60; Murphy, Hibben & Co., 2 cases quilts, \$52.25; Julius Kellar, 1 cask brandy, \$190.50; Indiana Bicycle Manufacturing Company, 6 cases bicy-cle parts, \$178.93; Haven, Geddes & Co., Terre Haute, 1 case cottons, \$136.94; A. Burdsal, 50 casks paint, \$111.95; John Rauch, bales Havana tobacco. \$84.70; James R Ross & Co., 5,000 cigars, \$180.38.

State Board of Education. The State Board of Education will meet to-morrow afternoon at the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. in the Capitol. The board will examine applicants for professional and life State licenses, commission high-schools and preparequestions for the examination of teachers for county licenses for the next term. There is, in addition to this, considerable routine business for the board to pass upon, and the session will last three days.

Commercial Club Members. The following gentlemen have been ad-

mitted as members of the Commercial Club: Herman Lieber, William H. Bennett, Louis Hollweg. William Haueisen, Alexander Harbison, F. Hutchison Smith, Edgar A. Brown, J. M. Winters, William Wiegel. Alexander Johnson, W. McWorkman, Harry Weill, Robert Zener, E. C. Atkins, Rev. Joseph S. Jenckes, David Kahn, Hugo O.

Brightwood High-School. The ladies and gentlemen of the graduating class of the Brightwood High-school including Professor Ellis, the principal, have been grouped together in a handsome

photograph. The graduates are Misses Eva Negley, Helen House, Estella Humphries, Ida Slider, Zipporah Slider, Josephine Bauer, Anna Smith and George Negley. Members of the Bar. There will be a meeting of the members of the bar, at the United States Court room, Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M., to take appropriate action relative to the death of Judge

FRATERNITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS. Odd-Fellows.

Capital Lodge worked the initiatory and first degrees on Friday night. Philoxenian Lodge conferred the inita-tory and second degrees on Wednesday

Indianapolis Lodge will give an exempli-fication of the degree work, on Wednesday night, at the hall on Virginia avenue. Metropolitan Encampment will hold a

short session to-morrow night, when it will give way for the Daughters of Re-The committee on grievances and appeals will meet in the room over the grand secretary's office to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The board of directors of the Odd-fellows' Mutual Aid Association will meet on Tuesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, at the office of the association, Odd-fellows' Hall.

day morning at 9 o'clock. Capital Lodge will give an exhibition of the initiatory and third degrees on Tuesday evening at Odd-fellows' Hall. J. B. Kinner, president of the Odd-fellows' Home Association, has called a meeting of the board of directors on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in the Grand Encampment room, Odd-fellows' Hall.

The Grand Lodge will meet on Wednes-

The grand secretary's report to the Grand odge will show a net increase in membership in this State, for the six months end-ing Dec. 31, of 634, and for the year ending the same time, in Rebekah lodges, of 1,617. Grand Sire Underwood is preparing for competitive exhibitions of Rebekah Degree work, at Chicago, in August. Prizes to the amount of \$1,000 will be given for the best exemplifications of the work by lodges. A board of judges has been appointed, of which J. W. McQuiddy, of this

city, is one. The State convention of Rebekah Degree lodges will meet to-morrow at 2 o'clock P. M. In the evening Olive Branch Lodge, D. of R., will give an exhibition of the work as used in that lodge. On Tuesday evening Fidelity Lodge, D. of R., will render the degree at Odd-fellows' Hall, Virginia avenue, for the entertainment of delegates to the convention gates to the convention.

The third individual drill of Canton In-dianapolis was held at Odd-fellows' Hall, on Monday night, with Lieutenant Stott as judge. The prize was the Leedy medal, and, after quite a spirited and prolonged contest, it was won by L. C. A. Kruse, with Chevaliers McElwe, Cassiday and Morrison but little behind in the order named Major Bizenherz introduced his drum corps and showed the audience the progress that had been made both in drill and execution on the drums.

Knights of Pythias. The Grand Lodge of Ohio will convene at Cleveland on May 26.

Deputy J. C. James, of Noblesville, was in town Friday evening. Lodges are in prospect at Walkerton, St. Joseph county, and North Judson, Starke Center Division, soon to be organized on

the South Side, received uniforms during the past week. Inspection orders have been issued by the brigadier-general for an inspection of al

ndiana divisions. Center Lodge will probably have a new castle hall in the Staley Block that is to be erected on Virginia avenue. An effort is being made to secure a uni-

form rate for conferring the three ranks of

the order by the local lodges. Thus far this month General Carnahan has granted applications for twenty new divisions of the Uniform Rank.

The work on the K. P. temple of Crescens Lodge, at New Castle has begun. The plans of the edifice are on an elaborate The query among the Sir Knights of the U. R. now is not "are you going to Milwaukee?" but "how many men will your division

Col. W. B. Kennedy, of Chicago, spent a few days in the city during the week, on business in the interest of the Milwaukee meeting. Col. J. H. Furgason, of Milwaukee, general committee, was also in town on "ednesday.

The rates to the meeting of the Grand Lodge on June 4 have been fixed by the Central Traffic Association, on the certificate plan, at full fare for coming and onethird fare for return trip. G. K. R. S. Bow-ers will sign all certificates entitling the holder to the reduced fare.

A lodge will be organized at Cortland Jackson county, to-morrow by special deputy John Hunter, of Seymour. Past Grand Chancellor J. H. Russe, of Lawrenceburg, will organize one at Osgood, Ripley county, on the 27th, and the lodge at Fremont, Steuben county, will be established by special deputy W. H. Waller, of Angola,

Work was done by the local lodges as follows during the past week: Olive Branch had seven and Capital City four candidates for second rank; Star Lodge conferred the second rank upon nine candidates, six of the number being from Center Lodge; Marion Lodge conferred the rank upon three, while two took the amplified third; Indianapolis and Exceision lodges also had work, the former conferring the second and the latter the ampliring the second and the latter the ampli-

A programme of exercises for the Uniform Rank during the biennial conclave at Mil wankee, beginning July 7, has been issued Indiana has had the honor of leading the van at the past two sessions at Toronto and Cincinnati, and from all indications Brigadier-general Ross will again be at the head of the procession with the greatest number of men in line of any State in the supreme jurisdiction. The divisions are all wideawake, and determined to keep up the reputation of the Hoosier State. Several Indiana divisions will enter for the prizes, among the number being probably three from Indianapolis.

Chosen Friends. True Friend Conneil has a well organized team, which is drilling every week. Grand Councilor Peter T. Luther will be in the city next Thursday, to attend the tenth anniversary of Crescent Council.

The board of managers of the sick benefit league met Tuesday evening, and approved several applications for membership. Three claims for benefits were al-Venus Council entertained visitors last

Tuesday evening, the attendance being the largest of any of the visits this season, Five candidates were initiated by Alpha Council team. The general committee on arrangements

for the eleventh anniversary of the organi-

zation of the the order met last Tuesday

evening and appointed the following exec-

utive committee: A. J. Cochran, chairman;

H. S. Beisenherz, secretary; W. H. Page treasurer; Hattie A. Ryder, Leda Pursell and Lettie Snyder. This committee has secured Masonic Hall for the 25th inst. for the place of holding the anniversary. Knights and Ladies of Honor. Washington Lodge conferred the degree upon one applicant last Monday evening. Hoosier Lodge was instituted in West In-dianapolis last Monday evening, the degree being conferred upon twenty-nine persons. and of these twenty-six were relief fund members. There will be ten candidates for

initiation to-morrow evening. The following officers were elected: Past protector, Dr. G. W. Irick; protector, Mr. Colbert; vice-protector, Lula Irick; financial and recording secretary, Allen Kiefer; treasurer, Wm. Baum; trustees, Frank McAffee, George Gordon and Wm. Rehnhart; medical and Colon and Wm. Rehnhart; medical and Colon and ical examiner, George W. Irick, M. D.

Common Sense Contribution to the Discus

ART AND GAMMON.

sion of the Nude Model Question. Brooklyn Eagle. As a rule artists assume an intolerant at

titude when any discussion is going on concerning painting or sculpture. The apparent assumption is that there is so much depth and grandeur in art that people who have never made it a life study are not for an instant to be considered as having a right to any opinion. All this is brought out in a vivid light by the expression of some artists concerning Mr. St. Gaudens's mixed classes of students in sculpture. The tone of these interviews is that the ordinary run of men have no right to think about the question. Mr. St. Gaudens teaches a class of young men and women, and recently, when he insisted upon introducing a living, nude model before them, one of the young women left the room. She complained, and the discussion which followed has grown into a public question. The pursuit of art should be encouraged, and there is no question about the sentiment of the public as to the efficacy

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pupils in the league. Neither is there the slightest question of Mr. St. Gaudens's ability. The subject, however, is one that may be considered in the light of reason, and a broad, common-sense view of it is that such conditions as those recorded in the studio are nothing more or less than indecent. It does not require men or women of any particular squeam-ishness to come to this conclusion. There is not the slightest reason in the world why nude models should pose before a mixed class when the sexes can just as well be divided. The "ideality of art" is well enough, and there are certain conditions and phases of artistic life where it exists and is recognized, but the theory that all the young men and women who study sculpture are exalted by a lofty and beautiful spirit of art is gammon, pure and simple. People who defend Mr. St. Gaudens's methods speak of the great success in the case of the studios in Paris, where young men and women sit side by side and work throughout the day copying naked models. The facts concerning this are that mixed studios have been almost entirely abolished in Paris, and some of the most notorious scandals in the artistic colony of the French capital have arisen from this very cause. Anybody who believes that such conditions as Mr. St. Gaudens has inaugurated in his classes has a tendency to inculcate a high moral tone among the young men and women has a touching and beautiful faith in the general purity of mankind, but it cannot be said that his decision is influenced by a very large amount of experience or worldly wis-

of the means used for the advancement of

Bitter Reckoning in Prospect.

Atlanta Constitution. "We were not in last week," writes a Georgia editor, "when Major Brown called to settle his bill. He was determined to pay us, however, so he slipped the dollar under the door. Our printer found it and left for parts unknown. We have been hunting for him for the past four days, but have failed to find any trace of him: but we will catch him yet and have a bitter

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